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<p>(54) Title: FORCE FEEDBACK DEVICE INCLUDING ACTUATOR WITH MOVING MAGNET</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A force feedback interface (200) is coupled to a host computer (202) that displays a graphical environment, the device including a user manipulatable object (14) physically contacted and moveable by a user. A sensor (226) detects a position of the user, where the sensor signal includes information representative of the position of the user object. An actuator (228) is coupled to the user object and outputs a force on the user manipulatable object. The actuator includes a magnet (45) and a grounded coil (50) and wherein a current is provided in the coil to generate the force.</p>		

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FORCE FEEDBACK DEVICE INCLUDING ACTUATOR WITH MOVING MAGNET

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to interface devices between humans and computers, and more particularly to computer interface devices that provide force feedback to the user using actuators.

10 Computer systems are used extensively in many different industries to implement computer controlled simulations, games, and other application programs. More particularly, these types of games and simulations are very popular with the mass market of home consumers. A computer system typically displays a visual environment to a user on a display screen or other visual output device. Users can interact with the displayed environment to play a game, experience a simulation or "virtual reality" environment, or otherwise influence events or
15 images depicted on the screen or in an application program or operating system. Such user interaction can be implemented through a human-computer interface device, such as a joystick, "joypad" button controller, mouse, trackball, stylus and tablet, foot or hand pedals, or the like, that is connected to the computer system controlling the displayed environment. The computer updates the game or simulation in response to the user's manipulation of a moved object such as
20 a joystick handle or mouse, and provides feedback to the user utilizing the display screen and, typically, audio speakers.

Force feedback interface systems, also known as haptic systems, additionally provide force feedback to a user of the computer system. In a typical configuration, a host computer implements software such as an application program, virtual reality simulation, or game and
25 communicates with a connected force feedback interface device. The user grasps a user object of the interface device, such as a joystick, mouse, steering wheel, stylus, etc., and moves the object in provided degrees of freedom. The movement of the user manipulatable object is sensed by the host computer using sensors, and force sensations controlled by the host computer are provided to the user object using actuators of the force feedback interface device. Force
30 feedback can be effectively used to simulate a variety of experiences, including an impact of a surface, a pull of gravity, a crash in a vehicle, a firing of a gun, a bumpy road, etc., and can thus supply the mass market of computer users an entirely new dimension in human-computer interaction.

One problem with existing force feedback systems is that the actuators used in the interface device are expensive and/or inefficient. One common type of actuator used is a DC motor, which is quite bulky and expensive. The cost of the actuators tends to be a significant part of the overall cost of a device, and in the low-cost, competitive consumer market, any unnecessary costs translate into higher costs for the consumer. Other types of actuators used include voice coil actuators, in which a coil is moved through a magnetic field. However, in a voice coil actuator, circuit or wires which supply current to the coil flex with the motion of the coil. Such a flex circuit can be expensive since it must maintain reliability over the life over the actuator. In addition, a coil having current flowing through it tends to build up heat, and this heat may require a large heatsink coupled to the coil to be dissipated properly. If such a heatsink is provided with the moving coil, less efficient heatsinks are used to reduce weight and/or bulk of the moving part. Therefore, more efficient, low cost actuators that provide high fidelity force sensations are desirable for use in mass market force feedback devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a human/computer interface device and method which can provide low cost and highly realistic force feedback to the user of the device using moving magnet actuators.

5 A force feedback interface device and method of the present invention is coupled to a host computer that displays a graphical environment, the device including a user object physically contacted by a user and moveable in a degree of freedom. A sensor detects a position of the user manipulatable object in the degree of freedom and provides a sensor signal to the host computer, where the sensor signal includes information representative of the position of the user
10 object. An actuator is coupled to the device or user object and outputs a force on the user manipulatable object or a housing of the device. The actuator includes a magnet and a grounded coil, where the magnet moves approximately within a plane with respect to the coil, and wherein a current is provided in the coil to generate the force. Other embodiments provide a magnet that moves in a linear degree of freedom within a coil housing, or provide an at least partially
15 spherical magnet providing rotary degrees of freedom to a user manipulatable object coupled to the magnet.

Preferably, a microprocessor local to the interface device and separate from the host computer is included in the interface device. The local microprocessor provides a signal to the actuator to output the force, and also receives and parses host commands from the host
20 computer, where the host commands cause the force to be output. A support mechanism is preferably coupled between the user manipulatable object and the actuator, and can provide one or more rotary or linear degrees of freedom. The support mechanism can be a five-bar linkage, a frame that moves linearly, a joint member, or other mechanism. The sensor can be a photodiode sensor, and the user manipulatable object can be a joystick handle, a mouse, steering wheel, or
25 other object.

The embodiment including a frame support mechanism includes multiple bearings positioned between the frame and a ground surface, and each of the bearings preferably provide motion in both of the degrees of freedom. In one embodiment, each of the bearings includes a ball that is positioned between an indentation in the frame and an indentation in the ground
30 surface and which rolls to provide motion of the frame. The magnet of each actuator is coupled to the frame and the coil is wrapped around a projection coupled to a grounded surface. Four actuators can be provided, each of the actuators positioned approximately in a mid portion of each side of the rectangularly-shaped frame. An anti-rotation mechanism can be coupled to the frame to reduce a tendency of the frame to rotate during its motion.

The interface apparatus of the present invention includes several low cost components that are suitable for providing accurate force feedback for the home market and other high volume markets. In contrast with previous use of motors and voice coil actuators, the use of moving magnet actuators in a force feedback interface device allows the interface device to be manufactured inexpensively yet include capability to output high quality, realistic forces.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the following specification of the invention and a study of the several figures of the drawing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a force feedback interface mechanism of the present invention including a moving magnet actuator;

5 Figures 2a and 2b are side elevational and top plan views, respectively, of the moving magnet actuator of the mechanism of Fig. 1;

Figure 3a is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a force feedback interface device of the present invention including a moving magnet actuator;

Figure 3b is a sectional side elevational view of the moving magnet actuator of Fig. 3a;

10 Figure 3c is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the force feedback interface device of Fig. 3a;

Figure 4a is a perspective view of a third embodiment of a force feedback interface device of the present invention including a moving magnet actuator;

15 Figures 4b and 4c are side elevational and top plan views, respectively, of the force feedback interface device of Fig. 4a; and

Figure 5 is a block diagram of a host computer and interface device of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a mechanical system 10 of the present invention for use in a force feedback interface system and including an actuator having a moving magnet. System 10 provides mechanical input and output in accordance with the present invention and includes a gimbal mechanism 12 and a user manipulatable object (or "manipulandum") 14.

System 10 is preferably included within a force feedback interface device that is coupled to a host computer system. The mechanical system 10 mechanically provides the degrees of freedom available to the user object 14 and allows sensors to sense movement in those degrees of freedom and actuators to provide forces in those degrees of freedom. This is described in greater detail below.

The force feedback interface device is adapted to provide data from which a computer or other computing device such as a microprocessor (see Fig. 5) can ascertain the position and/or orientation of the user object as it moves in space. This information is then translated to an image on a computer display device. For example, the interface device may be used by a user to change the position of a user controlled graphical object or view on the display screen by changing the position and/or orientation of the user object 14, the computer being programmed to change the position of the graphical object or view in proportion to the change in position and/or orientation of the user object. In other words, the user object is moved through space by the user which indicates to the computer how to update the implemented program.

Gimbal mechanism 12, in the described embodiment, provides the degrees of freedom for user manipulatable object 14 and provides support for the user object on a grounded surface 16 (schematically shown as part of ground member 20). Gimbal mechanism 12 can be a five-member linkage that includes a ground member 20, extension members 22a and 22b, and central members 24a and 24b. Ground member 20 is coupled to a ground surface which provides a reference and stability for system 10. Ground member 20 is shown in Figure 1 as two separate members coupled together through grounded surface 16, but is preferably a single surface or structure. The members of gimbal mechanism 12 are rotatably coupled to one another through the use of rotatable bearings or pivots, wherein extension member 22a is rotatably coupled to ground member 20 by bearing 26a and can rotate about an axis A, central member 24a is rotatably coupled to extension member 22a by bearing 28a and can rotate about a floating axis D, extension member 22b is rotatably coupled to ground member 20 by bearing 26b and can

rotate about axis B, central member 24b is rotatably coupled to extension member 22b by bearing 28b and can rotate about floating axis E, and central member 24a is rotatably coupled to central member 24b by bearing 30 at a center point P at the intersection of axes D and E. Preferably, central member 24a is coupled to one rotatable portion 30a of bearing 30, and central member 24b is coupled to the other rotatable portion 30b of bearing 30. The axes D and E are "floating" in the sense that they are not fixed in one position as are axes A and B. Axes A and B are substantially mutually perpendicular, e.g. at least within five degrees or ten degrees of perpendicular, or more preferably within less than one degree of perpendicular.

Gimbal mechanism 12 is formed as a five member closed chain. Each end of one member is coupled to the end of another member. The five-member linkage is arranged such that extension member 22a, central member 24a, and central member 24b can be rotated about axis A in a first degree of freedom. The linkage is also arranged such that extension member 22b, central member 24b, and central member 24a can be rotated about axis B in a second degree of freedom. When user object 14 is positioned at the "origin" as shown in Fig. 1, an angle θ between the central members 24a and 24b is about 90 degrees. When object 14 is rotated about one or both axes A and B, central members move in two fashions: rotation about axis D or E by bearing 28b and/or 28a, and rotation about axis C by bearing 30 such that angle θ changes. For example, if the object 14 is moved into the page of Fig. 1 away from the viewer, or out of the plane of the page toward the viewer, then the angle θ will decrease. If the object is moved to the left or right as shown in Fig. 1, the angle θ will increase.

User manipulatable object 14 is coupled to gimbal mechanism 12 and is preferably an interface object for a user to grasp or otherwise manipulate in three dimensional (3D) space. User object 14 can be any of a wide variety of objects or articles, as described with respect to Fig. 5. For example, object 14 can be a joystick as shown in Fig. 1 that is grasped by a hand of the user and which is coupled to central member 24a and central member 24b at the point of intersection P of axes A and B such that it extends out of the plane defined by axis A and axis B. User manipulatable object 14 can be rotated about axis A by rotating extension member 22a, central member 24a, and central member 24b in a first revolute degree of freedom, shown as arrow line 32. User object 14 can also be rotated about axis B by rotating extension member 22b and the two central members about axis B in a second revolute degree of freedom, shown by arrow line 34. As user object 14 is moved about axis A, floating axis D varies its position, and as user object 14 is moved about axis B, floating axis E varies its position. The floating axes E and D are coincident with the fixed axes A and B, respectively, when the user object is in a center position as shown in Fig. 1.

In some embodiments, the user manipulatable object 14 is translatably coupled to members 24a and 24b and thus can be linearly translated, independently with respect to the

gimbal mechanism 12, along floating axis C, providing a third degree of freedom as shown by arrows 36. Furthermore, the user object 14 is in some embodiments rotatably coupled to members 24a and 24b and can be rotated about floating axis C.

5 Sensors 38a and 38b can be provided to detect the position of the user object 14 in provided degrees of freedom about axes A and B, respectively. A variety of different types of sensors can be used. For example, as shown in Fig. 1, optical encoders 38a and 38b can have rotatable shafts coupled to the extension members 22a and 22b, respectively, to measure the rotation of the extension members about their respective axes, while the housings of the sensors are grounded. Optical encoders typically have a disc or arc having regularly-spaced markings
10 pass through an emitter-detector pair to determine the position of the disc based on the number of markings sensed, as is well known to those skilled in the art. Other types of sensors, such as analog potentiometers, can also be used. Alternatively, non-contact sensors such as optical sensors (emitters and detectors or lateral effect photo diode sensors) or magnetic (Hall effect) sensors can be utilized. The present invention can utilize both absolute and relative sensors. In
15 yet other embodiments, the actuator 40 can be used as both a sensor and an actuator, thus obviating the use of sensors 38.

Also preferably coupled to gimbal mechanism 12 is actuator 40. Actuator 40 is a moving magnet actuator that provides force to a member coupled to the actuator. In the described embodiment, actuator 40 is coupled to extension member 22b and provides a rotary force to the
20 extension member about axis B. In preferred embodiments, another actuator 40 is coupled to extension member 22a in a similar manner.

Actuator 40 includes a pendulum shaft 42, a magnetic pendulum head 44, a coil assembly 46, and a magnetic flux guide 48. Pendulum shaft 42 is rigidly coupled to extension member 22b such that when extension member 22b rotates about axis B, pendulum shaft 42 also rotates
25 about axis B. Magnetic pendulum head 44 is coupled to shaft 42 and rotates with the shaft. Magnetic head 44 is positioned to rotate approximately in a plane between coil assembly 46 and magnetic flux guide 48. In some embodiments, the rotation of magnetic head 44 and shaft 42 can be limited by dimensions of the magnetic flux guide 48 or physical stops. Actuator 40 is described in greater detail with respect to Figs. 2a and 2b, below.

30 In other embodiments, an amplification transmission can be included to amplify output forces from actuator 40 onto user object 14 (i.e., provide mechanical advantage) and/or to increase the sensor 38 resolution when detecting a position of the user object 14. For example, a capstan drive mechanism can be provided between actuator and user object 14, as described in greater detail in Patent No. 5,767,839, incorporated herein by reference. Belt drive transmissions
35 or gears can also be used in other embodiments.

FIGURES 2a and 2b show actuator 40 in greater detail. As shown in the side sectional view of Fig. 2a and the top sectional view of Fig. 2b, magnetic head 44 is positioned to the side of a coil of wire 50 coupled to a support 52 of the coil assembly 46. Coil 50 is a wire or other conductive filament that is positioned in a number of loops surrounding some portion of support 52. In the described embodiment, a portion 53 of the support 52 extends toward pendulum 44 in the middle of coil 52, around which the coil 52 is wrapped. Portions 55 surrounding the coil 50 are preferably at or near the same height as portion 53. Preferably, the coil is wrapped about approximately about an axis that extends approximately parallel to the axis B of rotation of the magnet head 44.

The magnetic head 44 sweeps an arc within a plane such that the head 44 moves parallel to the approximate plane of the coil 50. Magnet head 44 includes two magnets 45, where one magnet 45 has an opposite polarity facing the same direction as the polarity of the other magnet 45. Magnet head 44 includes a north polarity surface 54 and a south polarity surface 56 for each of its magnets, thus providing four magnetic polarities to the region 58 between the magnetic flux guide 48 and support 52 (opposite polarities are provided on opposing surfaces of each of the magnets 45 of head 44). In alternate embodiments, four different magnets can be provided on head 44, two north polarity magnets, and two south polarity magnets. Preferably, a small amount of space 60 is provided between the magnet surface and the coil 50. Flux guide 48 is a housing that allows magnetic flux to travel from one end of the magnet head 44 to the other end, as is well known to those skilled in the art. As shown in Figure 2a, both support 52 and flux guide 48 are preferably shaped similarly to pendulum head 44 and are adjacent to all portions of the magnet 44 for the entire range of motion of the magnet head 44. In one embodiment, the support 52 can be a piece of ferrous (flux carrying) metal that provides a high permeability flux guiding path.

An electric current I is flowed through the coil 50 via electrical connections 62. As is well known to those skilled in the art, the electric current in the coil generates a magnetic field. The magnetic field from the coil then interacts with the magnetic fields generated by magnets 45 to produce a motion. The motion or torque of the magnetic head 44 is indicated by arrows 64. The magnitude or strength of the torque is dependent on the magnitude of the current that is applied to the coil. Likewise, the direction of the torque depends on the direction of the current to the coil.

Thus, by applied a desired current magnitude and direction, force can be applied to pendulum head 44, thereby applying force to pendulum shaft 42 and torque to extension member 22b. This in turn applies a force to user manipulatable object 14 in the rotary degree of freedom about axis B (and axis D). The actuator 40 thus may be provided as a substitute for other actuators such as DC motors and brakes having rotatable shafts. An actuator 40 can be provided

for each degree of freedom of the user manipulatable object in which force is desired to be applied. For example, a second actuator 40 is preferably coupled to extension member 22a in a similar manner to apply forces to object 14 in the rotary degree of freedom about axes A and E. Also, other known mechanical interface devices, such as slotted yoke mechanisms or other gimbal mechanisms, can use actuator 40 to provide force feedback to a user of the interface in desired degrees of freedom.

In addition, in some embodiments the moving magnet actuator 40 can be used as a sensor. A second coil, having an appropriate number of loops, can be placed on support 52. Motion about axis B within magnetic field induces a voltage across the second coil. The voltage can be sensed across this second coil. This voltage is proportional to the rotational velocity of the magnetic head 44. From this derived velocity, acceleration or position of the pendulum head can be derived using timing information, for example, from a clock. Alternatively, the coil 50 can be used for both applying forces and sensing velocity, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,805,140, incorporated herein by reference.

In other embodiments, a single magnet 45 can be provided on magnet head 44, where one side of the magnet facing support 52 has one polarity, and the other side of the magnet facing flux guide 48 has the opposite polarity. In such an embodiment, two coils 50 can be placed adjacent to each other on the side of support 52 instead of the one coil 50 shown in Fig. 2b, parallel to the motion of head 44. The two coils can be placed close together, where the junction between the two coils is approximately at the center of the range of motion of the magnet head 44.

The actuator 40 has several advantages. One is that a limited angular range is defined for a particular degree of freedom of object 14 by the length of the magnetic head 44. In many interface devices, such as joysticks, such a limited angular range is desired to limit the movement of object 14. Also, the actuator 40 provides good mechanical advantage due to a large radius of the magnet head 44. Thus, when using actuators 40, a drive amplification transmission, such as a capstan drive, belt drive, or friction drive, may not be necessary to output forces with sufficient magnitude. Also, control of the actuator 40 can be simpler than other actuators since output torque is a linear function of input coil current. In addition, since actuators 40 do not require mechanical or electrical commutation as do other types of motors, the actuator 40 has a longer life expectancy, less maintenance, and quiet operation. The actuation is frictionless, resulting in greater haptic fidelity.

Furthermore, the actuator 40 has some advantages over voice coil actuators which move a coil through a magnetic field instead of moving a magnet as in the present invention. In a voice coil actuator, a circuit or wires must be provided which flex with the motion of the coil,

since current is supplied to the coil from a source that is typically not moving with the coil. Such a flex circuit can be expensive since it must maintain reliability over the life over the actuator. In addition, in many configurations a moving magnet actuator such as actuator 40 can be more cost efficient and power efficient than a moving coil actuator having equivalent characteristics such as output force. Finally, a coil is more efficiently heatsinked in a moving magnet actuator than in a moving coil actuator. A coil having current flowing through it tends to build up heat, and this heat may require a large heatsink coupled to the coil to be dissipated properly. If such a heatsink is provided on a moving part with the moving coil, less efficient heatsinks are required to reduce weight and/or bulk of the moving part. However, if the magnet is moved instead of the coil, the grounded coil can be heatsinked more effectively.

In other embodiments, a linear moving magnet actuator can be used to provide forces in and detect motion in a linear degree of freedom. A linear moving-magnet actuator can include a coil wound around an inner cylindrical wall of the actuator, forming a linear channel through which a magnet head can translate, as shown in Figs. 3a-3c.

In addition, multiple coils be coupled to support 52 to provide multiple separate "sub-coils" of wire. Each sub-coil can have its own terminals and be supplied with its own current. Since the magnetic fields from selected sub-coils will interact to create larger or smaller magnetic fields, a variety of different forces can be output by the actuator 40 with one magnitude of current. This embodiment is described in greater detail in U.S. Patent 5,805,140, which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIGURE 3a is a perspective view of an interface system 100 in which two linear degrees of freedom are provided to user object 14 and linear moving-magnet actuators 102a and 102b are used to apply forces to the user object. A host computer, microprocessor (not shown) or other current source is preferably coupled to the actuators to apply current as desired.

A side sectional view of an example of a linear actuator 102 is shown in FIGURE 3b. Linear actuator 102 is a grounded actuator and includes a magnetic flux housing 104 and a magnet head 106. Housing 104 can be made of iron or other ferrous metal and includes a coil 108 wound on the inside of the housing 104 as shown. Magnet head 106 includes a magnet 110 oriented with north and south polarities as shown. The magnet is coupled to a support 111, which is coupled to member 114. The magnet head 106 moves within the housing 104 along a linear degree of freedom, indicated by arrows 112, when a current is flowed through coil 108, similarly as described above. The direction of the magnet head 106 depends on the direction of the applied current. In addition, the linear actuator can be used to sense the position of magnet head 106 along the linear degree of freedom by sensing velocity as described above with reference to Fig. 2a and 2b. Alternately, separate linear motion sensors can be coupled to the

object 14 or other members; such linear sensors are well known to those skilled in the art. In other embodiments, the magnet head 106 can be made longer than the housing 104. The magnet head 106 can be rectilinear as shown in Fig. 3a, or can be made cylindrical in other embodiments.

5 Referring back to Fig. 3a, magnet head 106a is preferably coupled to a first end of a shaft 114a, and a second end of shaft 114a is coupled to a first end of a joint member 116a. A rotary joint 118a couples shaft 114a to joint member 116a and allows joint member 116a to rotate about floating axis Z₁. A second end of joint member 116a is rotatably coupled to a second end of joint member 116b by a rotary joint 120. User object 14 is preferably coupled to joint member 116b (or, alternatively, 116a). Linear actuator 102b has equivalent components to
10 actuator 102a. Shaft 114b is coupled to magnet head 106 at one end and rotatably at its other end to joint member 116b by rotary joint 118a, thus allowing member 116b to rotate about floating axis Z₂.

Object 14 can be translated by a user along linear axis X or linear axis Y, or along a combination of these axes. When object 14 is moved along axis X toward or away from housing
15 104a, then magnet head 106a, shaft 114a, and joint member 116a are correspondingly moved toward or away from housing 104a and retain the same relative position as shown in Fig. 3a. However, joint member 116b rotates about floating axis Z₂ and floating axis Z₃ in accordance with the movement of joint member 116a. Likewise, when object 14 is moved along axis Y
20 toward or away from housing 104b, then magnet head 106b, shaft 114b, and joint member 116b are correspondingly moved toward or away from housing 104b and retain the relative positions as shown in Fig. 3a. Joint member 116a rotates about floating axes Z₁ and Z₃ in accordance with the movement of joint member 116b. When object 14 is moved simultaneously along both
25 axes X and Y (e.g., object 14 is moved diagonally), then both joint members 116a and 116b rotate about their respective axes and axis Z₃.

In the described embodiment, one joint member 116a is coupled under shaft 114a and the other joint member 116b is coupled over shaft 114b. Alternatively, the shafts and joint members can be coupled together in many different configurations.

FIGURE 3c is a schematic diagram of an alternate embodiment 100' of the interface
30 system 100 shown in Fig. 3a. In Figure 3c, two linear actuators 102a and 102b as shown in Fig. 3a are included to apply forces and sense positions in two linear degrees of freedom to object 14. As in Fig. 3a, coil heads 106a and 106b translate along linear degrees of freedom, indicated by arrows 120, within housings 104a and 104b, respectively. Current can be applied by the host computer or other source to apply force to the magnet heads or sense velocity.

Shaft 122a is coupled to a flexible member 124a. Flexible members 124a and 124b are preferably made of a resilient material such as flexible plastic, rubber, metal, or the like. Flexible members 124a and 124b are preferably narrow in the dimension that the member is to bend, and wide in the dimensions in which the member is to remain rigid. Shaft 122a is a rigid member that couples member 124a to magnet head 106a, and can be provided with different lengths in different embodiments. Flexible member 124a is rigidly coupled to an object member 126 at the other end of the flexible member. Member 126 can be a part of object 14 or a platform or other base for supporting object 14. Shaft 122b is coupled to member 126 and object 14 through flexible member 124b in a similar manner.

Object 14 can be moved by a user along linear axis X or linear axis Y. Flexible members 124a and 124b flex (bend) appropriately as the object is moved. For example, if object 14 and member 126 are moved along axis X, flexible member 124a does not bend since the direction of movement is directed down (substantially parallel to) the longitudinal axis of flexible member 124a. However, since housing 104b is grounded and fixed in place relative to object 14, flexible member 124a bends toward or away from actuator 102a (depending on the object's direction along axis X) to allow the translation of object 14. This occurs when the direction of movement of object 14 is substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of flexible member 124a. Likewise, when object 14 is translated along axis Y in the other linear degree of freedom, flexible member 124b does not flex since the direction of movement is directed substantially parallel to its longitudinal axis. Flexible member 124a, however, bends toward or away from actuator 102b to allow the translation of object 14. When object 14 is moved simultaneously along both axes X and Y (e.g., object 14 is moved diagonally), then both flexible members 124a and 124b flex in conjunction with the movement. It should be noted that the flexible members 124a and 124b do not need to twist (i.e. provide torsion flex).

FIGURE 4a is a perspective view of another embodiment 140 of the present invention for a force feedback device including a moving magnet actuator. Embodiment 140 includes a user manipulatable object 14, a magnet frame 142, actuators 143 including magnets 148 and coil portions 144, and bearings 146. User object 14 is provided with two linear, planar degrees of freedom in the apparatus shown.

User manipulatable object 14 is rotatably coupled to magnet frame 142. The user object 14 can preferably be rotated about an axis C so that the frame 142 will not be rotated by the user. The motion about axis C can be sensed by a sensor and/or actuated by an actuator, in various embodiments.

Magnet frame 142 includes a portion of a bearing 146 at each corner, which is described in greater detail below. Frame 142 also is coupled to multiple magnets 148, where four magnets

148 are provided, one on each side of frame 142. Magnets 148 are each provided above an associated coil portion 144, which includes a grounded piece 150 made of a metal such as iron, and a coil 152 wrapped around a central projection ("pole piece") 154 of the grounded piece 150. The coil 152 preferably is wrapped several times around the projection 154, e.g. 100 to 200 times. Magnet frame 142 is also coupled to a ground 156 by bearings 146, which allow the frame 142 to translate with respect to ground 52 and coil portions 144. Ground 156 can be any surface, member, housing, etc. that remains fixed with reference to the moving frame 142. It should be noted that sensors are omitted from the view shown in Fig. 4a; sensors are described in greater detail with respect to Fig. 4c. Preferably, stops (not shown) such as pins can be provided to prevent movement of frame 142 past desired limits in both degrees of freedom.

The magnetic actuators 143 produce a linear force on frame 142 in a direction parallel to axes X and Y, as shown by arrows 145 and 147, respectively. The frame 142 is subject to force output by actuators 143a and 143b parallel to axis X until magnets 148a and 148b are moved out from over the coils 152a and 152b, respectively. Likewise, the frame 142 is subject to force output by actuators 143c and 143d parallel to axis Y until magnets 148c and 148d, respectively, are moved out from over the coils 152c and 152d, respectively. Preferably, physical stops are provided to limit the motion of frame 142 before the magnets are moved fully away from the coils.

In the embodiment shown, four actuators are provided, two for each degree of freedom, where actuator pair 143a and 143b provide force in the X-axis degree of freedom, and actuator pair 143c and 143d provides force in the Y-axis degree of freedom. Since a pair of actuators for a degree of freedom are provided on opposite sides of frame 142, there is the possibility that if one actuator in the pair outputs a force of one magnitude and the opposite actuator outputs a force of different magnitude, then a torque will be produced on the frame 142, causing the frame to rotate. To prevent such rotation, each actuator in a pair should be provided with the same magnitude of current in coil 152, causing the same magnitude and direction of force. For example, each actuator in the pair can be provided with one-half the current so that each actuator outputs one-half the desired force magnitude ($1/2 F$) in the same direction in a degree of freedom, thus summing to the total desired force magnitude F . Additionally, or in other embodiments, flexible frames, supports, anti-rotation flexures, or other members can couple the frame 142 to ground 152 to prevent such rotation; such a flexure can also provide a restoring force through the frame to object 14 to bring the object 14 back to a center position in the degrees of freedom. Examples of such supports are described in U.S. Patent 5,805,140.

In other embodiments, only one actuator need be provided for each degree of freedom. For example, one half of the frame 142 need only be used, where the two actuators are positioned orthogonal and connected by an L-shaped piece. Such an L-shaped piece is described

in greater detail in Patent No. 5,805,140, incorporated herein by reference. Furthermore, rotary motion of a user object 14 can be converted to the linear motion of frame 142 using a ball socket or similar joint, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,805,140.

FIGURE 4b is a side elevational view of the force feedback device embodiment 140 of Fig. 4a. Magnet 148 is shown coupled to the underside of frame 142. Magnet 148 preferably has two oppositely-polarized halves, where one half 156 has a south pole nearest to coil 152, and the other half 158 has a north pole nearest to coil 152. Preferably, only a small gap 160 is provided between the magnets 148 and the coil 152. Frame 142 provides a flux path for the magnetic field of magnets 148. The coil 152 is wrapped around the projection 154, which, along with the rest of grounded piece 150, also provides a flux return path. Projection 154 is similar to portion 53 described with reference to Fig. 2b. An actuator operating in a similar fashion is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,136,194 by Oudet et al. In alternate embodiments, a metal plate can be provided just above magnets 148 to provide the flux path, while the remaining portion of frame 142 can be, for example, molded plastic. The host computer (or local microprocessor) can control the direction and/or magnitude of the current in wire coil 152. In alternate embodiments, additional coils can be provided on projection 154 for sensing velocity and/or implementing the sub-coils described above.

Bearings 146 are also shown in Fig. 4b, where one portion 162 of the bearing is coupled to frame 142, and the other portion 164 of the bearing is coupled to ground 152. A ball 166 is provided between portions 162 and 164. The ball 166 rolls between an indentation 168 of portion 162 and an indentation 170 of portion 164 as the frame 142 is translated by the user. The indentations are circular shaped and have a diameter at least as wide as is desired for the amount of linear motion of the user object in either degree of freedom (one bearing 146 is used for both planar degrees of freedom). The rolling action provides smooth movement for the frame 142. The bearing 146 is preloaded by the magnetic force attraction between coil and magnet, and which holds the bearings 146 together.

Also shown in Fig. 4b is a sensor 174, which in the described embodiment is an optical sensor such as a phototransistor or photodiode sensor. Sensor 174 can include a rectangular reflective area (shown in Fig. 4c) positioned on the top surface of frame 142 onto which a beam of energy 176 is emitted from a grounded emitter/detector 178. The beam is reflected back to the detector portion of the emitter detector 178. The position of the frame 142, and thus the position of object 14, can be determined by counting a number of pulses that have moved past the detector, as described in greater detail below. In other embodiments, the area on frame 142 can be a detector, which can determine the location of a beam emitted by an emitter in the position of emitter/detector 178. Alternatively, other types of sensors can be used, such as an

optical encoder or analog potentiometer having a rotating shaft coupled to a roller that is frictionally engaged (or engaged using gear teeth) with the frame 142.

FIGURE 4c is a top plan view of the force feedback device embodiment 140 of Fig. 4a, in which a portion of sensor 174 is also shown. In the described embodiment, a sensed portion 180 of the frame 142 is provided below the emitter/detector 178 (shown in Fig. 4b). Only two sensed portions 180 are required to detect motion in two degrees of freedom. Sensed portion 180 includes a series of regularly-spaced reflective strips 182, where the material between the strips is non-reflective. The emitter/detector 178 emits a beam onto the portion 180, such that if a reflective strip 182 is impinged by the beam, the beam will be reflected back to the detector portion of the emitter/detector, and thus detected. If the beam impinges on a non-reflective portion, then the beam is not detected by the detector of the emitter/detector. Thus, when the portion 180 moves under the beam as the frame 142 is moved by the user and/or by actuators 102, a number of reflective strips 182 are moved past the detector and are detected. By counting the number of reflective strips passing by the detector, the amount of movement is known. The reflective strips are preferably much thinner and closely spaced than shown in Fig. 4c to provide greater sensing resolution. In other embodiments, the sensed portion 180 can be positioned at other areas of the frame 142. Furthermore, a quadrature encoder is preferably used, where the emitter detector 178 includes two detectors to create 90 degree phase-shifted signals (quadrature) to provide displacement and direction information, as is well known to those skilled in the art. Additional detectors can also be used, e.g. for "octature" sensing using three or more detectors for increased sensing resolution.

In other embodiments, an emitter and detector can be placed on opposite sides of portion 180 that has slots similar to strips 182 that let the beam pass through to the detector. Such optical encoders are well known to those skilled in the art. In still other embodiments, other types of sensors can be used. A separate sensor can be provided for the motion of object 14 along axes X and Y, or a single sensor can be used to detect motion in both degrees of freedom. For example, a rectangular detector that senses the two dimensional position of an impinging beam can be placed underneath the frame 142 below the user object 14, where the beam emitter is coupled to the underside of the frame 142 (or the emitter and detector positions can be reversed). Furthermore, other types of sensors as described above can also be used.

In an alternate embodiment, instead of the linear embodiment of Figs. 4a-4c, a spherical or partially-spherical magnet can be used in a moving-magnet actuator that provides rotary force to a user manipulatable object. For example, a bowl-shaped iron base can be provided with one or more coils on the inner surface of the bowl having projections (pole pieces) in the middle of the coils similar to projection 53 or 154. The coils are preferably recessed similarly to coil 50 shown in Fig. 2b. A magnet having a spherical edge, such as a bowl-shaped magnet, can be

positioned to move rotationally within the base adjacent to the coils so that a force may be applied to the magnet using the magnetic fields of the coils and magnet. For example, a small gap can be provided between coils and magnet. Another iron or metal piece can be provided on the other side of the magnet (such as within the bowl of the magnet) to provide a flux return path. In one embodiment, for example, a joystick can be coupled to the magnet and extended up through the inner portion of the magnet bowl. The joystick is thus provided with two rotary degrees of freedom as the magnet rotates within the base and is provided with force feedback in those rotary degrees of freedom when current is supplied to the one or more coils.

FIGURE 5 is a block diagram illustrating an embodiment of a force feedback interface device 200 and host computer 202 suitable for use with the present invention. Interface device 200 includes an electronic interface 204, mechanical apparatus 206, and user object 14. A similar system is described in detail in U.S. Patent no. 5,734,373 which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The computer 202 can be a personal computer or workstation, such as an IBM-PC compatible computer, Macintosh personal computer, or a SUN or Silicon Graphics workstation. Most commonly, the digital processing system is a personal or portable computer which operates under the Windows™, Unix, MacOS, or other operating system and may include a host microprocessor such as a Pentium class microprocessor, PowerPC, DEC Alpha, or other type of microprocessor. Alternatively, host computer system 202 can be one of a variety of home video game systems commonly connected to a television set, such as systems available from Nintendo, Sega, or Sony. In other embodiments, host computer system 202 can be a "set top box" which can be used, for example, to provide interactive television functions to users, or a "network-" or "internet-computer" which allows users to interact with a local or global network using standard connections and protocols such as used for the Internet and World Wide Web.

Host computer 202 preferably implements a host application program with which a user is interacting via user object 14 and other peripherals, if appropriate, and which can include force feedback functionality. The software running on the host computer 202 may be of a wide variety. For example, the host application program can be a simulation, video game, Web page or browser that implements HTML or VRML instructions, scientific analysis program, virtual reality training program or application, or other application program that utilizes input of user object 14 and outputs force feedback commands to the user object 14. For example, many game application programs include force feedback functionality and may communicate with the force feedback interface device 200 using a standard protocol/drivers such as I-Force® or TouchSense™ available from Immersion Corporation. Herein, computer 202 may be referred as displaying "graphical objects" or "computer objects." These objects are not physical objects, but are logical software unit collections of data and/or procedures that may be displayed as

images by computer 202 on display screen 214, as is well known to those skilled in the art. A displayed cursor or a simulated cockpit of an aircraft might be considered a graphical object.

Host computer 202 commonly includes a host microprocessor 204, random access memory (RAM) 206, read-only memory (ROM) 208, input/output (I/O) electronics 210, a clock 212, and display device 214. Host microprocessor 204 can include a variety of available microprocessors from Intel, Motorola, AMD, Cyrix, or other manufacturers. Microprocessor 400 can be single microprocessor chip, or can include multiple primary and/or co-processors and preferably retrieves and stores instructions and other necessary data from RAM 206 and ROM 208 as is well known to those skilled in the art. In the described embodiment, host computer system 202 can receive sensor data or a sensor signal via bus 216 from sensors of mechanical apparatus 206 and other information. Host computer 202 can also output "host commands" to the interface via bus 216 to cause force feedback for the interface device.

Clock 212 is a standard clock crystal or equivalent component used by host computer 202 to provide timing for electrical signals used by microprocessor 204 and other components of the computer. Display device 214 can be included in host computer 202 and can be a standard display screen (LCD, CRT, etc.), 3-D goggles, or any other visual output device. Typically, the host application provides images to be displayed on display device 214 and/or other feedback, such as auditory signals. For example, display device 214 can display images from a game program. Audio output device 218, such as speakers, can be coupled to host microprocessor 204 via amplifiers, filters, and other circuitry well known to those skilled in the art. Other types of peripherals can also be coupled to host processor 204, such as storage devices (hard disk drive, CD ROM drive, floppy disk drive, etc.), printers, and other input and output devices.

Electronic interface 204 is coupled to host computer 202 by a bi-directional bus 216. The bi-directional bus sends signals in either direction between host computer 202 and interface device 200. Bus 216 can be a serial interface bus, such as USB, RS-232, MIDI, IrDA, or Firewire (IEEE 1394), providing data according to a serial communication protocol, a parallel bus using a parallel protocol, or other types of buses. An interface port of host computer 202, such as a USB or RS232 serial interface port, connects bus 216 to host computer 202. In a different embodiment, bus 216 can be connected directly to a data bus of host computer 202 using, for example, a plug-in card and slot or other access of computer 202.

Electronic interface 204 includes a local microprocessor 220, local clock 222, local memory 224, optional sensor interface 230, an optional actuator interface 232, and other optional input devices 234. Interface 204 may also include additional electronic components for communicating via standard protocols on bus 216. In various embodiments, electronic interface 204 can be included in mechanical apparatus 206, in host computer 202, or in its own separate

housing. Different components of interface 204 can be included in device 200 or host computer 202 if desired.

Local microprocessor 220 is coupled to bus 216 and communicates with host computer 202. Processor 220 is considered "local" to interface device 200, where "local" herein refers to processor 220 being a separate microprocessor from any processors in host computer 202. "Local" also preferably refers to processor 220 being dedicated to force feedback and sensor I/O of interface device 200, and being closely coupled to sensors 226 and actuators 228, such as within or coupled closely to the housing for interface device 200. Microprocessor 220 can be provided with software instructions to wait for commands or requests from computer 202, parse or decode the command or request, and handle/control input and output signals according to the command or request. In addition, processor 220 preferably operates independently of host computer 202 by reading sensor signals, calculating appropriate forces from those sensor signals, time signals, and a subroutine or "force process" in accordance with a host command, and outputting appropriate control signals to the actuators. Suitable microprocessors for use as local microprocessor 220 include the 8X930AX by Intel, the MC68HC711E9 by Motorola and the PIC16C74 by Microchip, for example. Microprocessor 220 can include one microprocessor chip, or multiple processors and/or co-processor chips. In other embodiments, microprocessor 220 can include digital signal processor (DSP) functionality. In yet other embodiments, digital circuitry, state machine, and/or logic can be provided instead of a microprocessor to control actuators 228.

For example, in one host-controlled embodiment that utilizes microprocessor 220, host computer 202 can provide low-level force commands over bus 216, which microprocessor 220 directly transmits to the actuators. In a different local control embodiment, host computer system 202 provides high level supervisory commands to microprocessor 220 over bus 216, and microprocessor 220 manages low level force control loops to sensors and actuators in accordance with the high level commands and independently of the host computer 202. In the local control embodiment, the microprocessor 220 can process inputted sensor signals to determine appropriate output actuator signals by following the instructions of a "force process" that may be stored in local memory 224 and includes calculation instructions, formulas, force magnitudes, or other data. The force process can command distinct force sensations, such as vibrations, textures, jolts, or even simulated interactions between displayed objects. For instance, the host can send the local processor 220 a spatial layout of objects in the graphical environment so that the microprocessor has a mapping of locations of graphical objects and can determine force interactions locally. Force feedback used in such embodiments is described in greater detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,734,373, which is incorporated by reference herein. Microprocessor 220 can also receive commands from any other input devices 234 included in interface device 200 and

provides appropriate signals to host computer 202 to indicate that the input information has been received and any information included in the input information. For example, buttons, switches, dials, or other input controls associated with interface device 202 can provide signals to microprocessor 220. Another variation may consist of dedicated subcircuits and specialized or off-the-shelf chips which read the input devices, monitor the sensors 226, determine angles, and handle communications with the host computer 202, all without software or a microprocessor 220.

A local clock 222 can be coupled to the microprocessor 220 to provide timing data, similar to system clock 212 of host computer 202; the timing data might be required, for example, to compute forces output by actuators 228. Local memory 224, such as RAM and/or ROM, is preferably coupled to microprocessor 220 in interface device 200 to store instructions for microprocessor 220 and store temporary and other data. Microprocessor 220 may also store calibration parameters and the state of the force feedback device in a local memory 224.

Sensor interface 230 may optionally be included in electronic interface 204 to convert sensor signals to signals that can be interpreted by the microprocessor 220 and/or host computer. For example, sensor interface 230 can receive and convert signals from a digital sensor such as an encoder or from an analog sensor using an analog to digital converter (ADC). Such circuits, or equivalent circuits, are well known to those skilled in the art. Alternately, microprocessor 220 can perform these interface functions or sensor signals from the sensors can be provided directly to host computer 202. Actuator interface 232 can be optionally connected between the actuators of interface device 200 and local microprocessor 220 to convert signals from microprocessor 220 into signals appropriate to drive the actuators. Actuator interface 232 can include power amplifiers, switches, digital to analog controllers (DACs), and other components well known to those skilled in the art.

Microprocessor 220 and/or host computer 202 can command specific current magnitude and direction to the moving magnet actuators 228 to apply desired forces to object 14. This can be accomplished using voice coil driver chips that can be provided, for example, in actuator interface 232. These chips typically include a self-contained transconductance amplifier, with a current control feedback loop, to output current to a voice coil actuator, and will operate with the actuators of the present invention. A suitable voice coil driver chip includes a switchable transconductance gain circuit that allows the user to choose between two different voltage-to-current gains. When smaller, more fine forces are to be output, the gain can be switched from a high gain to a low gain, thus decreasing the current step size. This increases the resolution of the DAC used to drive the voice coil driver. With a greater resolution, the DAC can more finely and accurately control the forces felt by the user. This fine control, however, provides a smaller range of possible forces that can be output. Thus, when a larger range of forces is desired, the

gain can be switched back to the larger gain. The gain switching can be implemented using a control line from the microprocessor 220 or computer 202 to the voice coil driver chip. Suitable voice coil driver chips include the Siliconex Si9961 (with gain control), the Allegro 8932-A (with gain control), the Allegro 8958 (no gain control), and the Unitrode UC3176 (no gain control). The operation and implementation of these drivers is well known to those skilled in the art.

Other input devices 234 can optionally be included in the housing for interface device 200 and send input signals to microprocessor 220 and/or host computer 202. Such input devices can include buttons, dials, switches, or other mechanisms. For example, in embodiments where user object 14 is a joystick, other input devices 234 can include one or more buttons provided, for example, on the joystick handle or base and used to supplement the input from the user to a game or simulation. Also, dials, switches, voice recognition hardware (and/or voice recognition software implemented by microprocessor 220 or host 202), or other input mechanisms can be used. The operation of such input devices is well known to those skilled in the art.

Power supply 236 can optionally be coupled to actuator interface 232 and/or actuators 228 to provide electrical power. Actuators 228 typically require a separate power source to be driven. Power supply 236 can be included within the housing of interface device 200, or can be provided as a separate component, for example, connected by an electrical power cord. Alternatively, if the USB or a similar communication protocol is used, actuators and other components can draw power from the USB from the host computer. Alternatively, power can be stored and regulated by interface device 200 and thus used when needed to drive actuators 228.

Safety or "deadman" switch 238 is preferably included in interface device to provide a mechanism to allow a user to override and deactivate actuators 228, or require a user to activate actuators 228, for safety reasons. For example, the user must continually activate or close safety switch 238 during manipulation of user object 14 to activate the actuators 228. If, at any time, the safety switch is deactivated (opened), power from power supply 236 is cut to actuators 228 (or the actuators are otherwise deactivated) as long as the safety switch is open. Embodiments of safety switch 238 include an optical safety switch, electrostatic contact switch, hand weight safety switch, etc. The safety switch can also be implemented in firmware or software for local microprocessor 220.

Mechanical apparatus 206 is coupled to electronic interface 204 and preferably includes sensors 226, actuators 228, and mechanism 230. One embodiment of mechanical apparatus 206 is mechanical system 10 of Fig. 1.

Sensors 226 sense the position, motion, and/or other characteristics of user object 14 along one or more degrees of freedom and provide signals to microprocessor 220 including information representative of those characteristics. Typically, a sensor 226 is provided for each degree of freedom along which object 14 can be moved. Alternatively, a single compound sensor can be used to sense position or movement in multiple degrees of freedom. Examples of sensors suitable for several embodiments described herein include digital optical rotary encoders, linear optical encoders, potentiometers, phototransistor sensors, photodiode sensors, or other optical sensors, non-contact sensors such as Polhemus (magnetic) sensors, the encoder sensor 174 of Fig. 4b, magnetorestrictive sensors, magnetoresistive sensors, Inductosyns® sensors, etc. In addition, velocity sensors (e.g., tachometers) and/or acceleration sensors (e.g., accelerometers) can be used. Furthermore, either relative or absolute sensors can be employed..

Actuators 228 transmit forces to user object 14 of mechanical apparatus 206 in one or more directions along one or more degrees of freedom in response to signals received from microprocessor 220, and/or host computer 202, i.e., they are "computer controlled." Typically, an actuator 228 is provided for each degree of freedom along which forces are desired to be transmitted. In other embodiments, the actuators can instead or additionally transmit forces to the housing of the interface device which are then transmitted to the user through physical contact with the housing, e.g. the user is holding the housing of the device, such as a gamepad controller. Actuators 228 preferably each include a moving magnet and coil and can be any of the actuator embodiments 40, 102, or 143 described above.

Mechanism 230 can be one of several types of mechanisms. One type of mechanism is the gimbal mechanism 12 and mechanical system 10 shown in Fig. 1. Other mechanisms may also be used, such as slotted bail mechanisms. Other types of mechanisms and related features are disclosed in Patent Nos. 5,576,727; 5,731,804; 5,721,566; 5,691,898, 5,828,197, and 5,767,839, all hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

A user manipulatable object (or "manipulandum") 14 is grasped by the user in operating the device 200. It will be appreciated that a great number of other types of user objects can be used with the method and apparatus of the present invention. In fact, the present invention can be used with any mechanical object where it is desirable to provide a human/computer interface with two to six degrees of freedom. Such objects may include a joystick, stylus, mouse, steering wheel, gamepad, remote control, sphere, trackball, or other grips, finger pad or receptacle, surgical tool used in medical procedures, catheter, hypodermic needle, wire, fiber optic bundle, screw driver, pool cue, etc.

While this invention has been described in terms of several preferred embodiments, it is contemplated that alterations, modifications and permutations thereof will become apparent to

those skilled in the art upon a reading of the specification and study of the drawings. Furthermore, certain terminology has been used for the purposes of descriptive clarity, and not to limit the present invention.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A force feedback interface device coupled to a host computer, said host computer displaying a graphical environment, said force feedback interface device comprising:

5 a user manipulatable object physically contacted by a user and moveable in a degree of freedom;

 a sensor that detects a position of said user manipulatable object in said degree of freedom and providing a sensor signal to said host computer, said sensor signal including information representative of said position; and

10 an actuator coupled to said force feedback device which outputs a force transmitted to said user, said force correlated with an event or interaction within said graphical environment, wherein said actuator includes a magnet and a grounded coil, said magnet moving approximately within a plane with respect to said coil, wherein a current is provided in said coil to generate said force.

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2. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said actuator is coupled to said user manipulatable object and transmits force to said user manipulatable object.

20 3. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 further comprising a device microprocessor local to said interface device and separate from said host computer, said local microprocessor providing a signal to said actuator to output said force, wherein said local microprocessor receives host commands from said host computer, said host commands causing said force to be output.

 4. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 3 wherein said device microprocessor parses said host commands received from said host computer.

25 5. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 further comprising a support mechanism coupled between said user manipulatable object and said actuator.

 6. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 5 wherein said support mechanism includes a five-bar linkage, wherein said degree of freedom is a rotary degree of freedom.

7. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 5 wherein said support mechanism includes at least one joint member provided between each actuator and said user manipulatable object, wherein said user manipulatable object moves in two linear degrees of freedom.

5 8. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 7 wherein said joint member is flexible.

9. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 5 wherein said support mechanism includes a frame and wherein said user manipulatable object moves in a linear degree of freedom.

10 10. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 9 wherein said actuator is a first actuator and further comprising a second actuator coupled to said user manipulatable object and outputs a force in a second linear degree of freedom of said user manipulatable object, said first and second degrees of freedom forming a plane.

15 11. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 10 wherein said frame includes a plurality of bearings positioned between said frame and a ground surface.

12. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said magnet moves rotationally in said plane about an axis of rotation extending out of said plane.

13. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 12 wherein said grounded coil is wrapped about an axis that is approximately parallel to said axis of rotation of said magnet.

20 14. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said sensor is an optical sensor.

15. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said degree of freedom is a linear degree of freedom.

25 16. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said degree of freedom is a rotary degree of freedom.

17. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 1 wherein said user manipulatable object is a joystick handle or a mouse.

30 18. A force feedback interface device coupled to a host computer, said host computer displaying a graphical environment, said force feedback interface device comprising:

a user manipulatable object physically contacted by a user and moveable in two planar degrees of freedom;

a sensor that detects a position of said user manipulatable object in said degree of freedom and providing a sensor signal to said host computer, said sensor signal including information representative of said position;

a plurality of actuators coupled to said user manipulatable object, each of said actuators outputting a force on said user manipulatable object, said forces correlated with an event or interaction within said graphical environment, wherein said actuators each include a magnet and a grounded coil, said magnet moving approximately within a plane with respect to said coil, wherein a current is provided in each of said coils to generate said forces; and

a frame coupling said user manipulatable object to said plurality of actuators, said frame moveable in said two planar degrees of freedom.

19. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 18 further comprising a plurality of bearings positioned between said frame and a ground surface.

20. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 19 wherein each of said bearings provide motion in both of said degrees of freedom.

21. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 19 wherein each of said bearings includes a ball that is positioned between an indentation in said frame and an indentation in said ground surface and which rolls to provide motion of said frame in said degrees of freedom.

22. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 18 wherein said magnet of each of said actuators is coupled to said frame and wherein said coil is wrapped around a projection coupled to a grounded surface, wherein said coil is wrapped approximately about an axis extending perpendicularly to said plane formed by said degrees of freedom.

23. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 18 wherein said plurality of actuators includes four actuators, each of said four actuators positioned approximately in a mid portion of each side of said frame, said frame having an approximately rectangular shape.

24. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 23 further comprising an anti-rotation mechanism coupled to said frame and reducing a tendency of said frame to rotate during motion of said frame.

25. A force feedback interface device as recited in claim 18 wherein said sensor includes an emitter and a detector positioned on one side of said frame, wherein said frame includes a plurality of markings which allow motion of said frame to be sensed based on a beam of energy emitted from said emitter, directed at said markings, and detected by said detector.

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26. A method for providing force feedback to a user of an interface device, said interface device coupled to a host computer displaying a graphical environment, the method comprising:

sensing a position of a user manipulatable object in a degree of freedom and providing sensor signals indicative of said position, data describing said position being received by said host computer to update said graphical environment; and

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providing a force on said user manipulatable object using a moving magnet actuator based on commands from said host computer, wherein said actuator includes a magnet that is moved approximately within a plane with respect to a grounded coil, wherein a current is provided in said coil to generate said force.

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27. A method as recited in claim 26 wherein a device microprocessor local to said interface device and separate from said host computer provides a signal to said actuator to output said force, wherein said local microprocessor receives and parses host commands from said host computer, said host commands causing said force to be output.

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28. A method as recited in claim 26 wherein said magnet is rotated about an axis of rotation in a plane parallel to a plane in which said grounded coil is approximately located, said axis of rotation being approximately parallel to an axis about which said grounded coil is approximately wrapped.

25

29. A method as recited in claim 26 wherein said magnet is moved linearly with respect to said grounded coil.

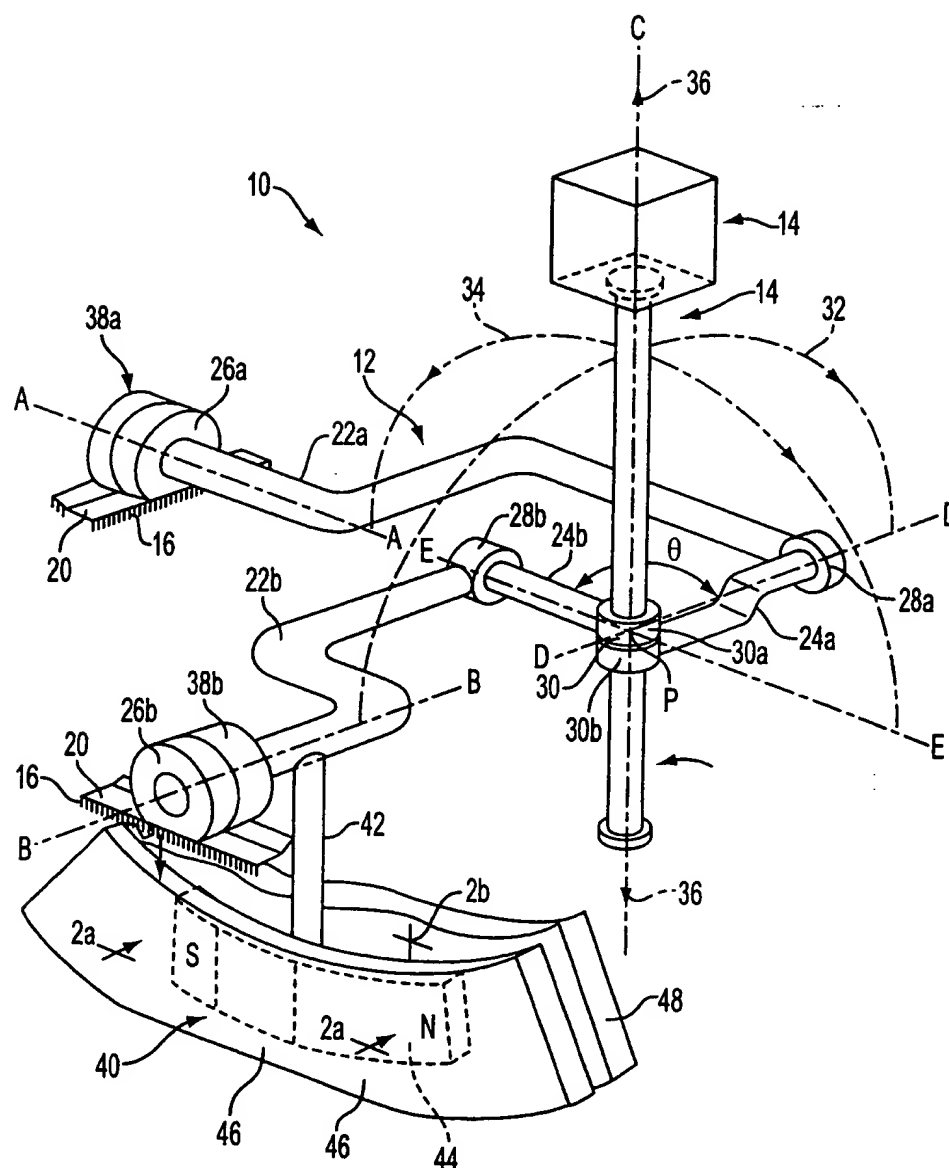


FIG. 1

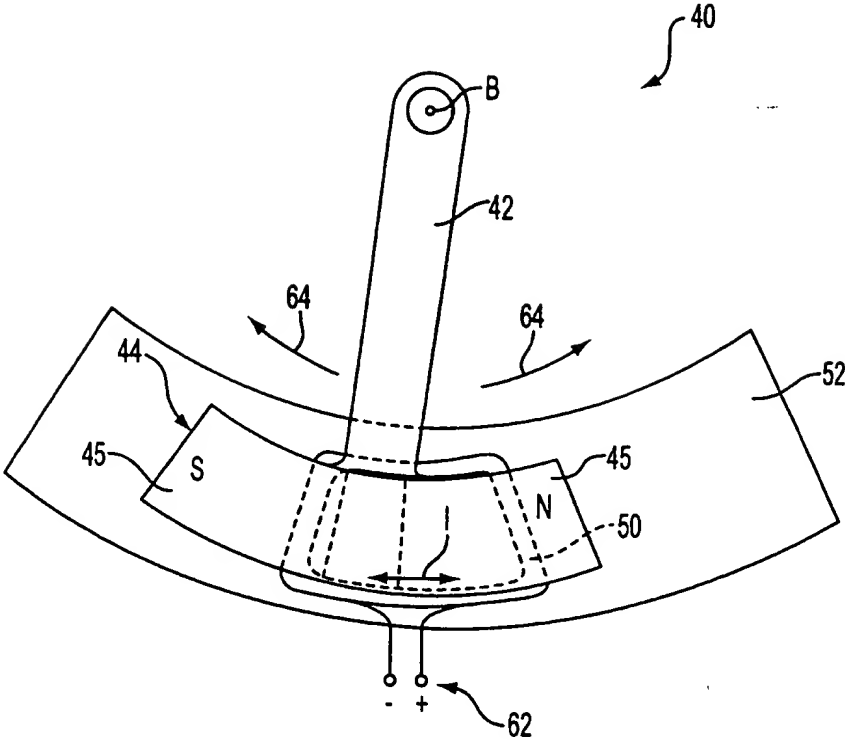


FIG. 2A

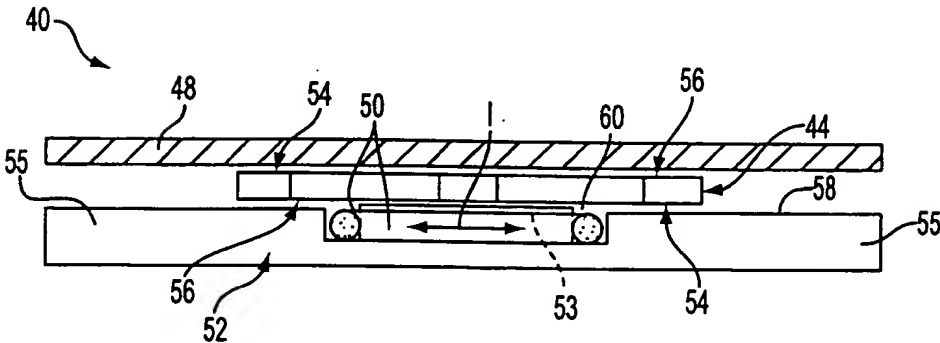
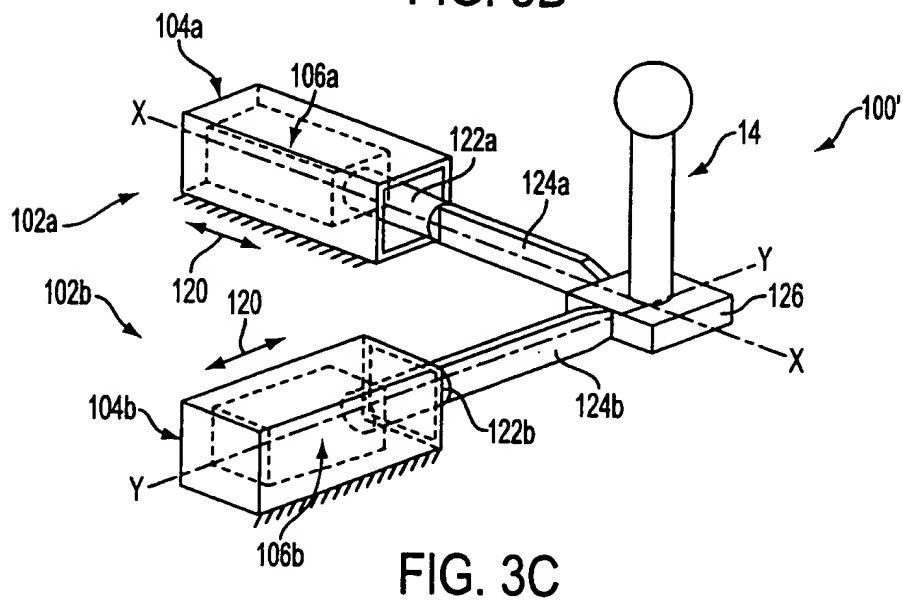
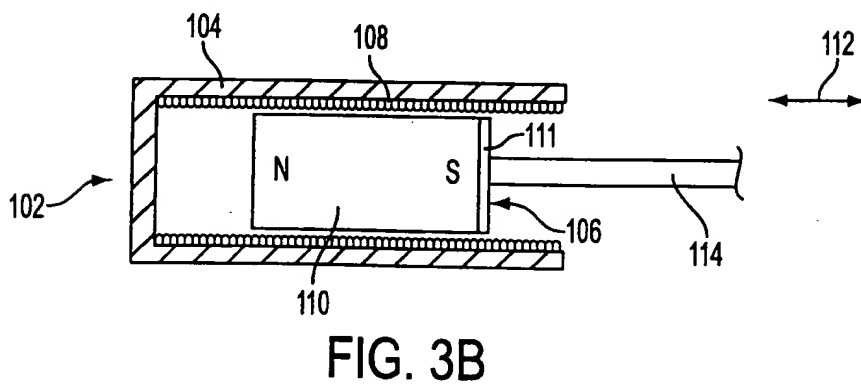
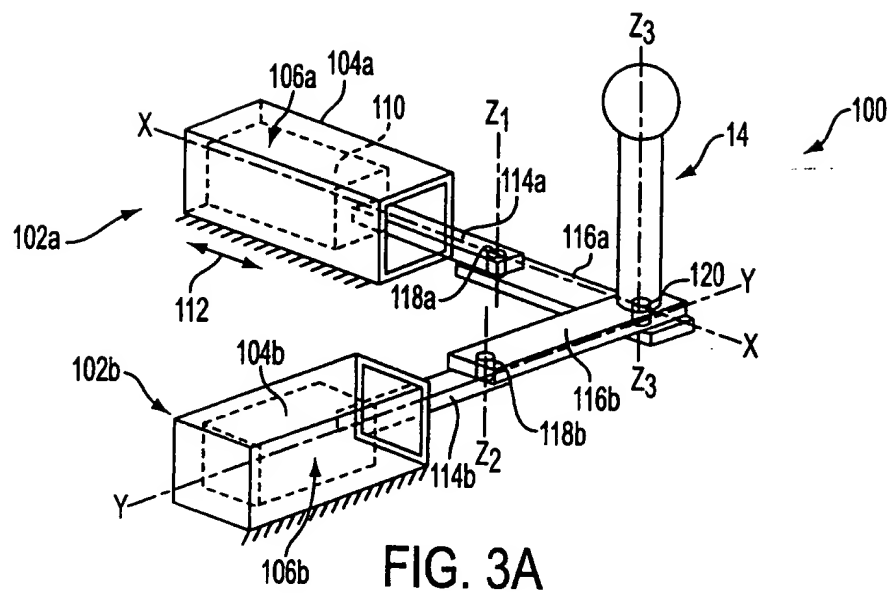


FIG. 2B

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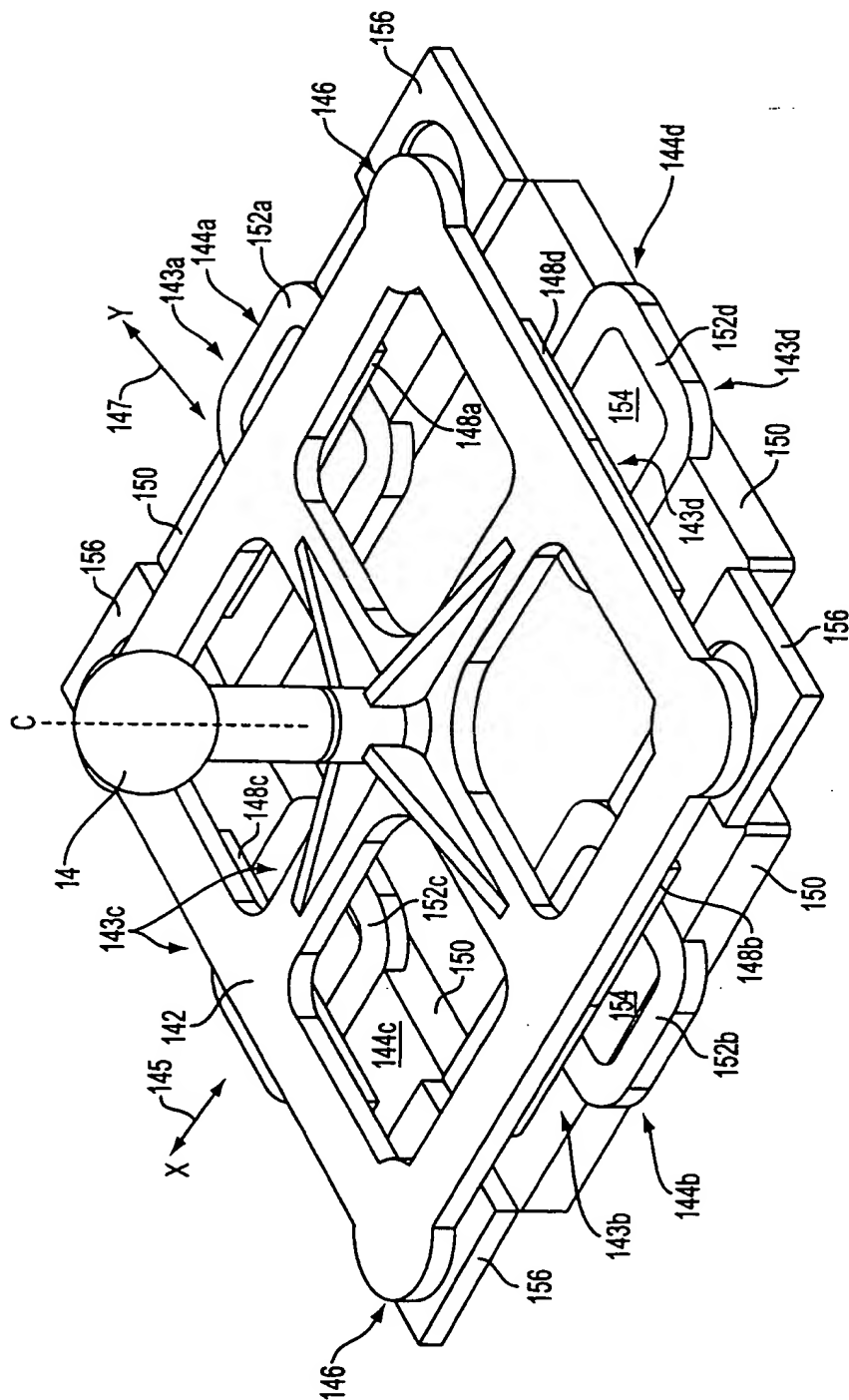


FIG. 4A

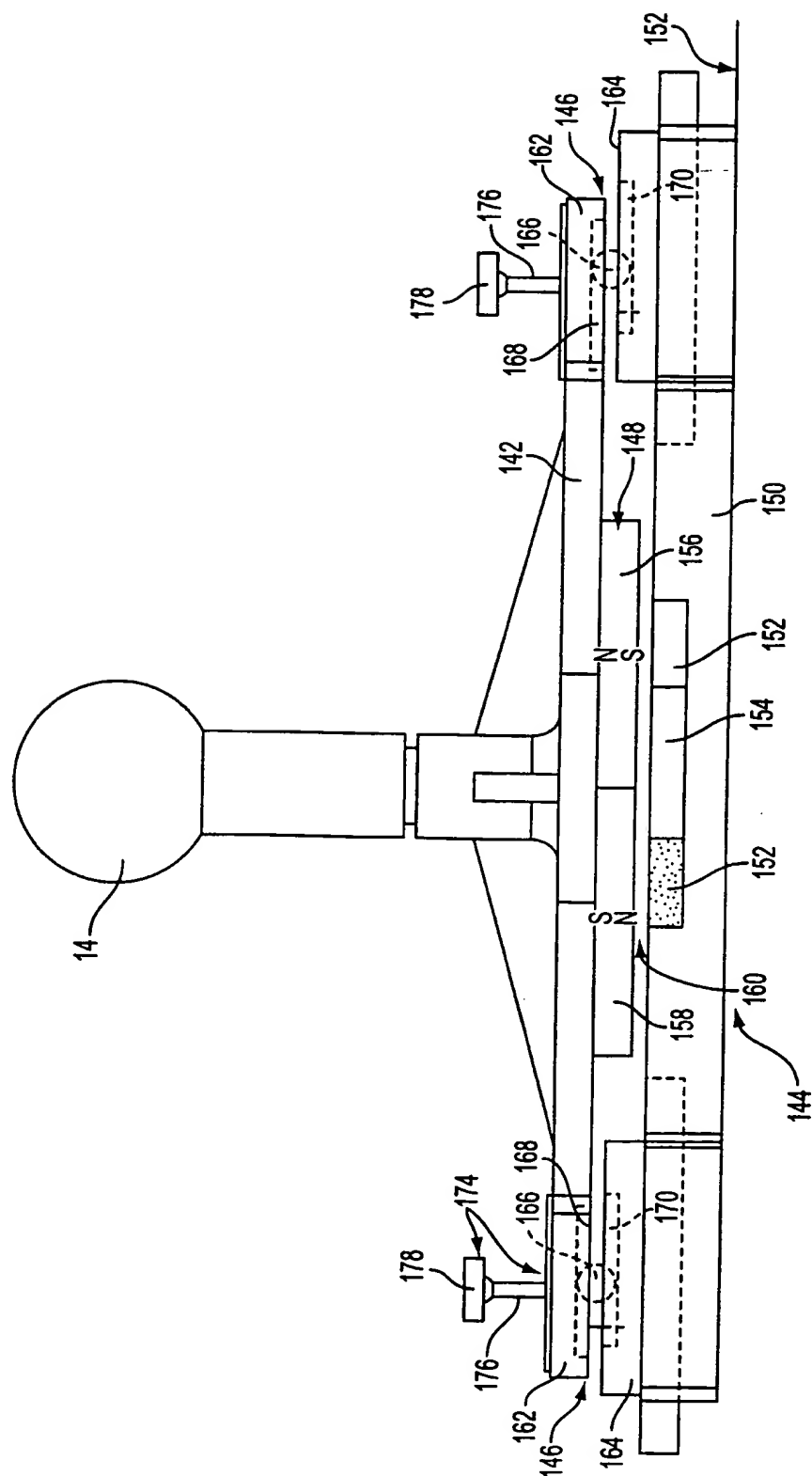


FIG. 4B

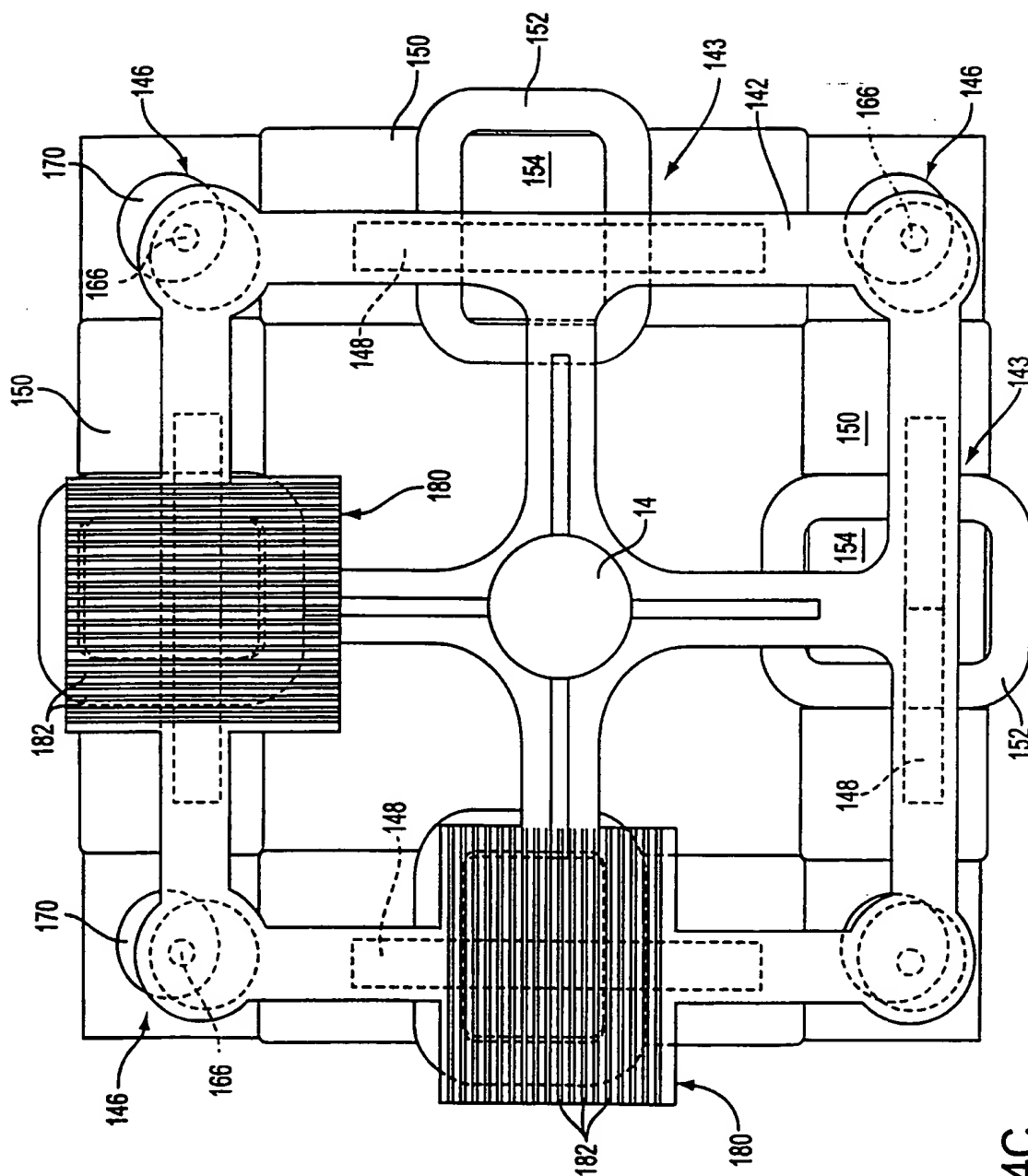


FIG. 4C

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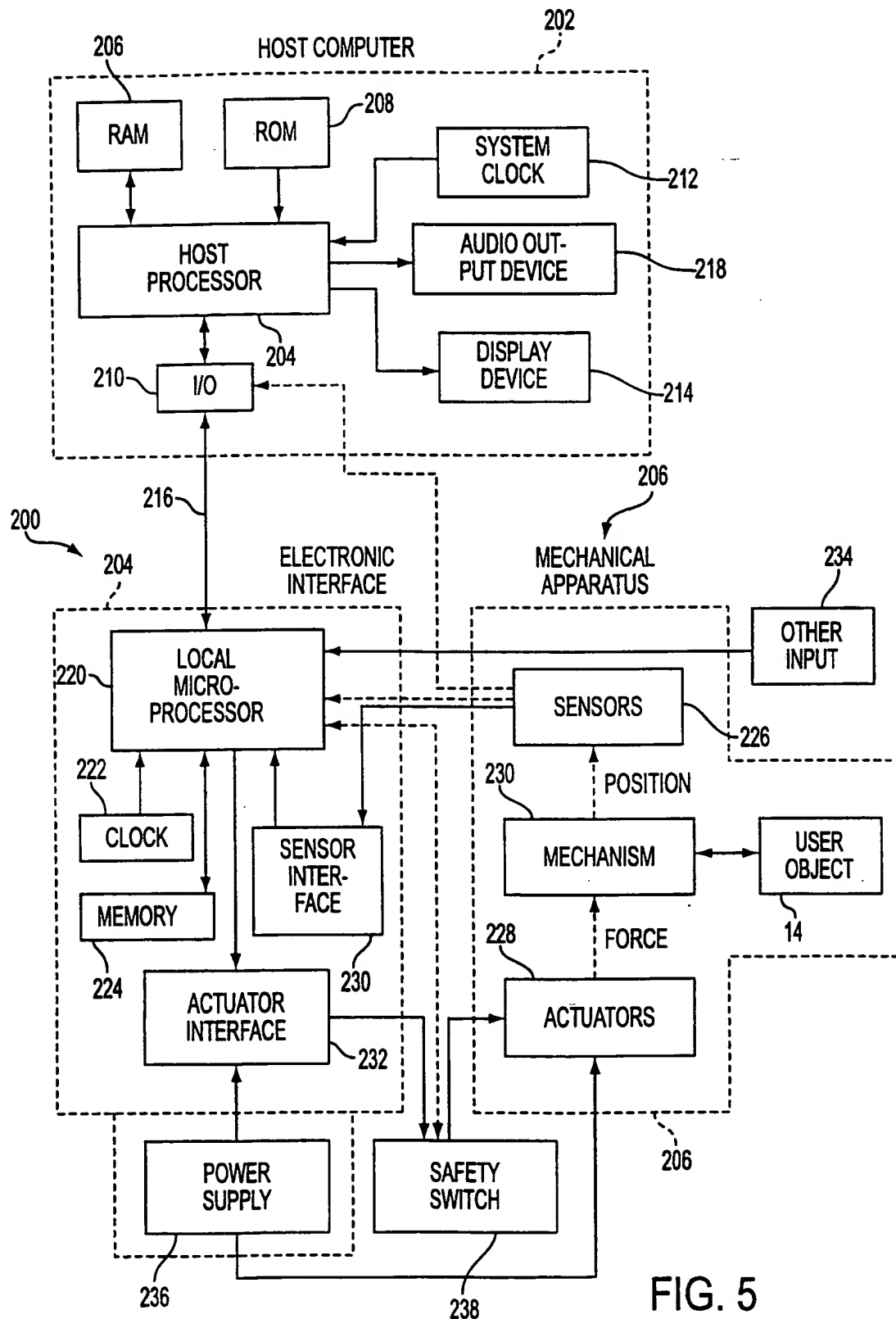


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/25809

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(6) : G09G 5/00 US CL : 345/161, 156 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 345/156, 157, 158, 161; 463/30, 36, 37, 38; 341/20 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EAST search terms: magnet, magnetic, electromagnetic, coil, actuator and sensor		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,396,266 A (BRIMHALL) 07 March 1995, abstract, figures 2 and 3, column 2, lines 10-50.	1, 18, 26
A	US 5,576,704 A (BAKER ET AL.) 19 November 1996, abstract, figures 10 and 12, column 5, lines 47-60.	1, 18, 26
A	US 5,687,080 A (HOYT ET AL.) 11 November 1997, abstract, figures 2b and 10, column 4, lines 1-30.	1, 18, 26
Y	US 5,790,108 A (SALCUDEAN ET AL.) 04 August 1998, abstract, figures 1, 3, 11 and 12.	1-29
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *A* document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 20 JANUARY 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 02 MAR 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer PAUL A. BELL <i>Jon</i> <i>HL</i> Telephone No. (703) 306-3019

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/25809 ~

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,825,308 A (ROSENBERG) 20 October 1998, abstract, figures 1, 3a, 4b, 5, 8, column 5, lines 1-15, column 12, lines 32-67, column 13-16.	1-29